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Reserve

# FISHLAKE

## NATIONAL FOREST

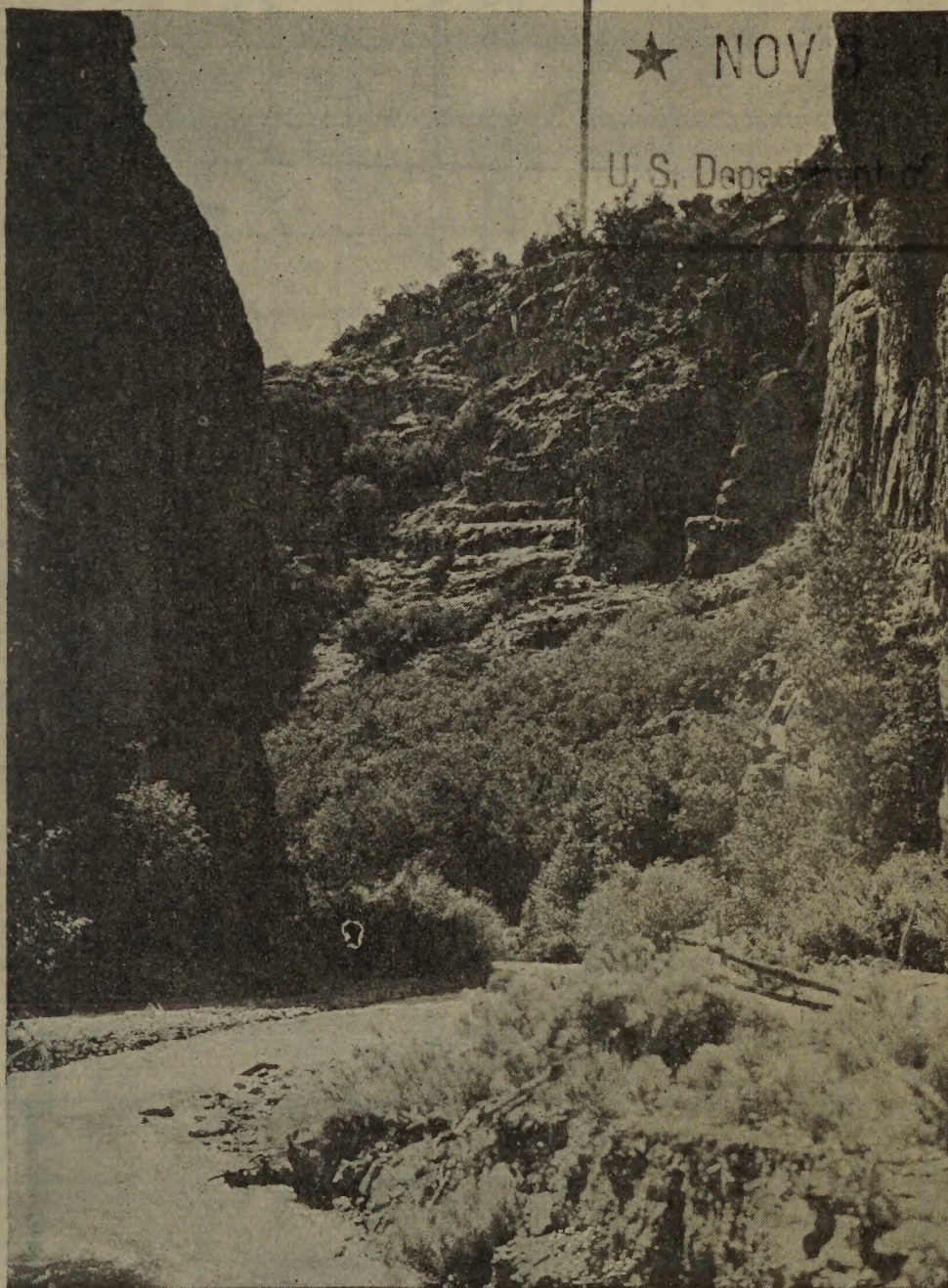
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UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

U. S. FOREST SERVICE

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

MF-32, R. 4

1932



# FISHLAKE NATIONAL FOREST



The Fishlake National Forest derives its name from Fish Lake. This lake, approximately 6 miles long and 1 mile in width, with a depth of more than 120 feet in places, was so named because of the great number of trout in its waters. In the early settlement of Sevier, Grass, and Fremont Valleys, these fish were an important item of food for the Indians and settlers.

Located in central Utah, the Fishlake Forest is divided into four separate units—the Fishlake unit, embracing practically all the southern part of what is known as the “Coal Range”; the Monroe Mountain, lying between Sevier Valley on the west and Grass Valley on the east; the Tushar Range and Pahvant Ranges, with Sevier River and Scipio Valley to the east and Millard Valley and Beaver Valley to the west; and Oak Creek Canyon’s Mountains forming the rugged range of mountains between Round Valley and Sevier River on the east and the Sevier Desert on the west. The gross area of the forest is 1,524,005 acres, of which 125,108 acres are private land, leaving a net area of forest land of 1,398,897 acres. The forest is located in nine counties and the area within each is as follows:

	<i>Acres</i>
Beaver .....	147,184
Garfield .....	3,344
Iron.....	2,297
Juab .....	22,043
Millard.....	314,761
Piute.....	194,578
Sanpete .....	1,960
Sevier.....	761,756
Wayne .....	76,082



## AIMS

National Forest administration aims—

To insure protection of watersheds.

To produce more and better timber and forage.

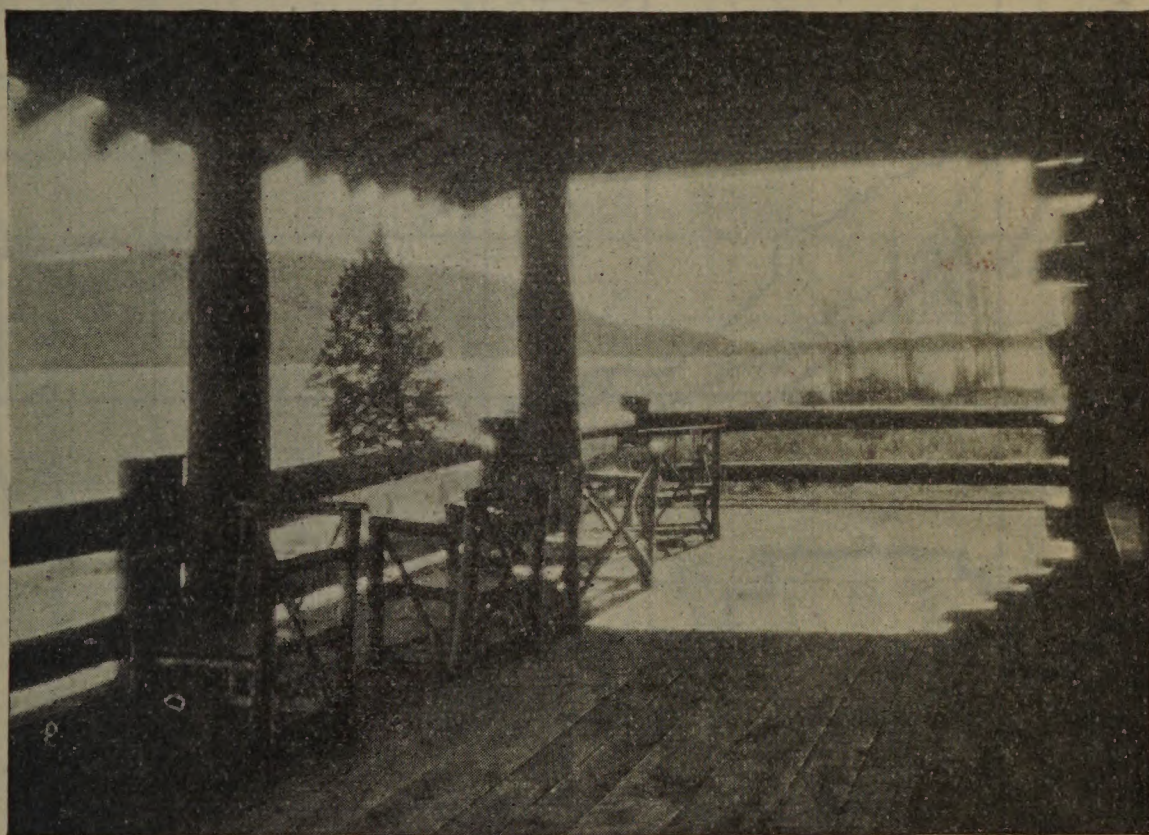
To produce more and better fish and game.

To preserve recreational and scenic values.

To secure wise use of all these resources permanently.

To encourage bona fide use of mineral resources.

In brief, National Forests are managed for the largest beneficial returns to the largest number of people.



F-253136

Porch, Fish Lake Resort Tavern

## HISTORY

In February, 1899, the Fishlake Forest Reserve was created by Presidential proclamation. The original forest embraced land in Sevier, Piute, and Wayne Counties.

In May, 1906, the President created the Fillmore Forest Reserve, extending from Scipio on the north to



Bear Valley (south of Beaver and Circleville) on the south, and including within its boundaries the Pahvant and Tushar Ranges. About the same time, the Oak Creek or Canyon Range northwest of Scipio and east



F-253142

Forest Ranger

of Oak City became a part of what was then known as the Nebo Forest Reserve. A few years afterwards the Nebo was added to the Fillmore National Forest. From 1905 to 1907 the national forests were known as reserves, but in 1907 the name "national forest" was adopted.

There have been a number of changes in the forest boundaries by additions and eliminations, so as to retain potential timber and grazing lands within the forest and exclude agricultural lands. In 1917 and 1918, an examination of tillable lands within the forest was made by the United States Bureau of Soils, and all lands suitable for agricultural purposes were listed for settlement under the homestead laws.

On September 4, 1923, the Fillmore National Forest and the Fishlake National Forest, which had previously been administered as two separate forests, were com-



bined, and have since been administered as the Fishlake National Forest. The supervisor's office was established in Richfield, the present headquarters.

The forest was placed under Federal administration largely as a result of petitions from the people living in surrounding valleys asking that these lands be placed under supervision. The ranges were badly denuded of vegetation because of serious overgrazing. Local settlers and ranchers dependent on these ranges were being deprived of grazing for their livestock by large bands of transient sheep. Watersheds were seriously overgrazed and eroded. As a result, every summer freshet brought to the valleys floods which damaged farms, irrigation projects, and other property. Timbered areas were being burned over by hunters, careless stockmen, campers, and others. Fires were so extensive that at the time of the creation of the Fishlake National Forest approximately one-fourth of the tim-



Harvesting the forage crop. Full utilization of all resources is the policy of the Forest Service

bered areas had been destroyed. It was clearly evident that in order to secure protection for the natural resources of these lands they should be placed under some kind of Government administration.



## TIMBER RESOURCES

The timber on the Fishlake National Forest is ponderosa pine, blue spruce, Engelmann spruce, Douglas fir, white fir, Alpine fir, limber pine, aspen, piñon pine, and juniper. There is estimated to be 153,632,000 feet board measure of timber over 12 inches in diameter. In addition to this there are 2,738,076 cords of fuel on the forest. This cordwood consists largely of juniper and piñon, the dry material of which is given to users free of charge.

For all green timber, except maple and oak, a charge is made, and before any saw timber can be removed it must be marked for cutting by a forest officer. Aspen poles and juniper posts, however, are not marked for cutting, but areas from which such timber can be cut are designated. Frequent inspections are made of all cutting areas to see that the timber stands are left in the best possible condition for future growth.

On account of the limited supply of timber on the Fishlake Forest, and the high price of imported lumber, the demand for the local supply will increase. To be ready to meet this demand, the Forest Service has a management plan to provide for the removal of the mature and over-mature trees and the leaving of the vigorous young trees which will insure a steady and continuous yield of useful wood products for citizens residing within and adjacent to the forest. On such areas as Oak Canyon and the head of Salina Canyon, which are particularly adapted to the growing of ponderosa pine, a few thousand trees of this species are planted each year. Seedlings 6 inches high when planted in 1914 are now 16 feet high.

## GRAZING

Probably the most important resource on the forest is the large amount of palatable forage produced annually for domestic stock. Each summer season this forage is utilized by 24,000 cattle and horses and 94,000





U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
R. Y. STUART, FORESTER  
T. W. SORRELLS, CHIEF ENGINEER

# FISHLAKE NATIONAL FOREST

UTAH  
SALT LAKE MERIDIAN  
1931

Scale 1/4 in. = 1 mile  
0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles

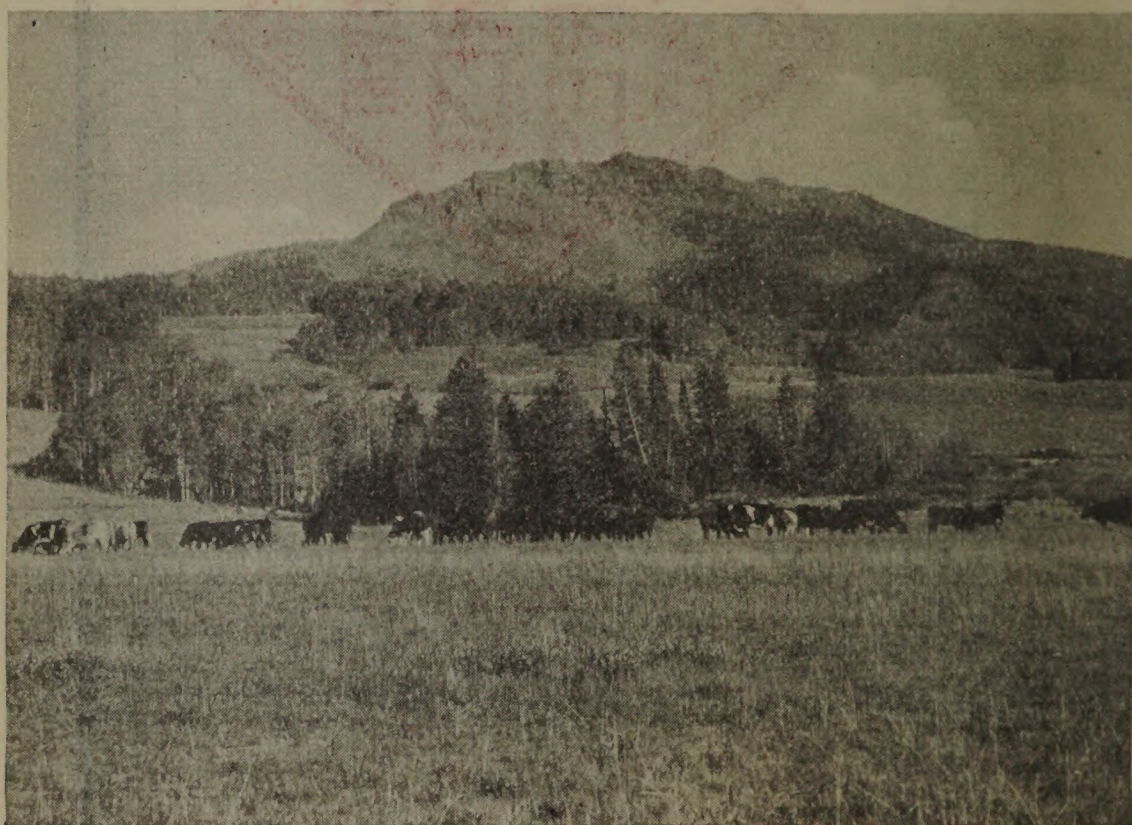
## LEGEND

- National forest boundary
- Adjacent National forest boundary
- Main motor highway
- Good motor road
- Poor motor road
- Road not passable to motors
- Trail
- Railroad
- Telephone line
- Supervisor's headquarters
- Ranger station
- Triangulation station
- House, cabin or other building



sheep, owned by 1,100 permittees. The grazing season for cattle, with but few exceptions, is from May 11 to October 15, and the summer season for sheep in most cases is from June 21 and July 1 to September 30 and October 10.

Stock are confined to areas where plant growth is advanced enough to be grazed without injury. They are kept properly distributed, so that uniform utilization will be obtained. No more stock than the range



F-253145

Grazing of cattle on the Fishlake National Forest is important to surrounding communities

will support are allowed to graze. The aims of range management are to produce and use the maximum amount of forage consistent with the needs of the related resources.

Many miles of drift fences have been built and many water developments and other improvements have been made in order to simplify handling cattle and horses and to secure proper use of the forage. In grazing sheep on the forest, the open-herding and bedding-out systems are used.



## RECREATION

### FISH LAKE

Fish Lake, one of the chief pleasure resorts of Utah, is 38 miles southeast of Richfield and approximately 44 miles from Salina. Leaving U. S. Highway 89 at Sigurd, the lake is reached over State Highway 24 to the Plateau Reservoir and State Highway 25 from this reservoir to the lake.

This lake, at an elevation of 8,900 feet, is fed by Twin Creeks, Doctor Creek, Anderson Creek, Jorgensen Creek, and a number of small springs. It is visited each year by between 30,000 and 40,000 people.

The State Fish and Game Department has stocked the lake with six different varieties of trout, among which are the eastern brook, rainbow, steelhead, and mackinaw. The last two varieties are becoming very



F-253156

Forest Service development of watering places in dry areas helps to secure more uniform utilization of the range and increased weight of livestock

large, and each year a number are caught which weigh from 10 to 20 pounds. In the spring and fall of the year the trout go up the streams running into the lake for spawning, and provide a very picturesque sight on



account of their great number. Deer may be seen almost any evening or early in the morning along the road leading from the Fish Lake resort to the Ranger Station. The lake is within a State Game Preserve



Starting on a range inspection

F-150491

and the carrying of firearms and the hunting of deer is prohibited.

The Fishlake Resort Co. has recently completed a lodge at Twin Creek, costing approximately \$70,000, supplying hotel service as well as housekeeping cabins. The Lake Side Hotel at Doctor Creek is also well equipped to take care of guests. Food supplies, fishing tackle, row and motor boats, and refreshments can be obtained at both resorts.

There are many ideal camp grounds on the northwest side of the lake, while the southeast side is almost entirely inaccessible because of the steep slope and lava deposits which extend from the lake shore to the top of the mountain. The recreational areas at Fish Lake have been classified and the most accessible and suitable areas near Twin Creeks and at Bowery Creek have been



reserved for use of the general public for camping, while areas not so desirable for camp use have been surveyed for summer homes or cabins. There are now approximately 70 privately owned summer homes at the lake. The visitor has, therefore, the choice of staying at a hotel, renting a cabin, securing a special-use permit and constructing a summer home, or camping on the improved public camp grounds.



F-150439

Along the shores of Fish Lake. Recreational use of the national forests is encouraged

The minimum charge for a summer home lot is \$10 per year, representing the special-use fee payable to the Government. In addition to this, each summer home permittee contributes to a cooperative fund enough to pay for sanitation service.

For the protection of owners of summer homes, as well as visitors, and to prevent forest fires, the Forest Service requires compliance with a few simple rules. The building of camp fires on the east side of the lake is prohibited, because this side is heavily timbered, and a fire here would do immeasurable damage. All camp



fires on the public camp grounds, or on other parts of the forest, must be extinguished before leaving, even



F-253134

Lakeside resort at Fish Lake

for a short time. Garbage cans are provided on the public camp grounds by the Forest Service, and by owners of summer homes on their special-use lots. All garbage and camp refuse must be placed in these cans.

### SEVEN MILE CREEK

Seven Mile Creek is north of Fish Lake and meanders through one of the picturesque mountain valleys of the State. This valley is known as Seven Mile Valley.

### FISH LAKE HI-TOP

A plateau some 11 miles long and more than 11,000 feet above sea level, forms the west background for Fish Lake and Seven Mile Creek. This is a haven for large-antlered mule deer and an inspiring retreat for the horseback tourist.

### MOUNT MARVIN

Mount Marvin, 11,600 feet in elevation, is east of Seven Mile Valley. From it on a clear day one can see into seven counties of Utah.



## SALINA EXPERIMENT STATION

The Salina Experiment Station, located on Gooseberry Creek, 17 miles southeast of Salina and near the road from Salina to Fish Lake, is a place of special interest to stockmen. Scientific investigations and experiments with poisonous plants found in the States west of the Mississippi River are conducted at this station.



F-205183

Puffer Lake

## MAPLE GROVE CAMP GROUND

This camp ground, located at the base of the Pioneer Mountain, 20 miles west of Salina, provides an excellent place for parties making 1-day outings and for conventions of church and civic organizations. Most of the water used for irrigation purposes in Round Valley springs up under the ledges and runs through a meadow fringed with maple and cottonwood trees. Approximately 50 acres at this place is fenced and is used exclusively for recreational purposes.



## ADELAIDE PARK

Adelaide Park is near the mouth of Corn Creek Canyon and 6 miles east of Kanosh. A grove of boxelder trees is inclosed and reseeded to bluegrass. This area is used largely by people of Kanosh, Meadow, and surrounding ranches.

## PUFFER LAKE

Puffer Lake, with an elevation of 9,000 feet, is 20 miles east of Beaver, near the headwaters of Beaver River. The lake is stocked with trout. The area around the lake, as well as practically all of the higher country of the Beaver River watershed, supports a good stand of spruce timber. This entire region has many beautiful camping places and has a cool climate even during the summer months.



Mount Delano

F-224236

## MOUNT HOLLY, DELANO, AND BELKNAP PEAKS

Campers quite frequently make horseback rides to Mount Holly, Delano, and Belknap Peaks, from which points views of most of central and southern Utah may







be had. Delano, elevation 12,162 feet, and Mount Belknap, elevation 12,131 feet, are among the high peaks of the State.

### BEAVER DISTRICT

The Beaver District is noted for its large herd of mule deer, estimated to be approximately 7,000 head in 1930. Almost any time of the day, but especially in the



Mount Belknap

F-178664

morning and evening, deer can be seen at different places along the main highway from Beaver to Puffer Lake. Large numbers are found farther away from the highway.

### OAK CREEK CANYON

Oak Creek Canyon, elevation 6,250 feet, is 4 miles east of Oak City. As many as 1,000 people visit this area at one time, and it is used largely by people residing in Oak City, Leamington, Lyndyll, Delta, Hinckley, and Oasis. Refreshments can be secured at the Oak Creek resort, and dances are conducted approximately once each week during the summer season.



There are a number of beautiful camp grounds in the canyon, and this area is of particular value because of its accessibility to the towns located in the east and north part of Millard County.

A trip to Oak Creek Canyon would be incomplete without visiting the Oak Creek Spring, which has its source under a ledge, and comprises 90 per cent of the water in Oak Creek during the summer period.

In 1914 the Forest Service planted about 20,000 small ponderosa pine trees on an area approximately  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of the resort, and just below the Radford Ranger Station. These trees were approximately 6 inches in height when planted. They now average from 2 to 16 feet in height, and there is a survival of better than 70 per cent.

On account of the canyon being highly suitable for the growing of ponderosa pine trees, between 1,500 and 2,500 of 2-1 stock of this species are planted in this canyon each year.



Summer homes

F-150434



## OTHER RECREATION AREAS

Chalk Creek Canyon just east of Fillmore, Meadow Creek Canyon east of Meadow, and Maple Hollow east of Holden are increasing in importance each year for recreational purposes, and are used largely by these local communities. Recent improvements, however, especially in Chalk Creek Canyon, are making this



F.150492

Salina Experiment Station. Investigations are made to determine methods of preventing losses to stock from poisonous range plants

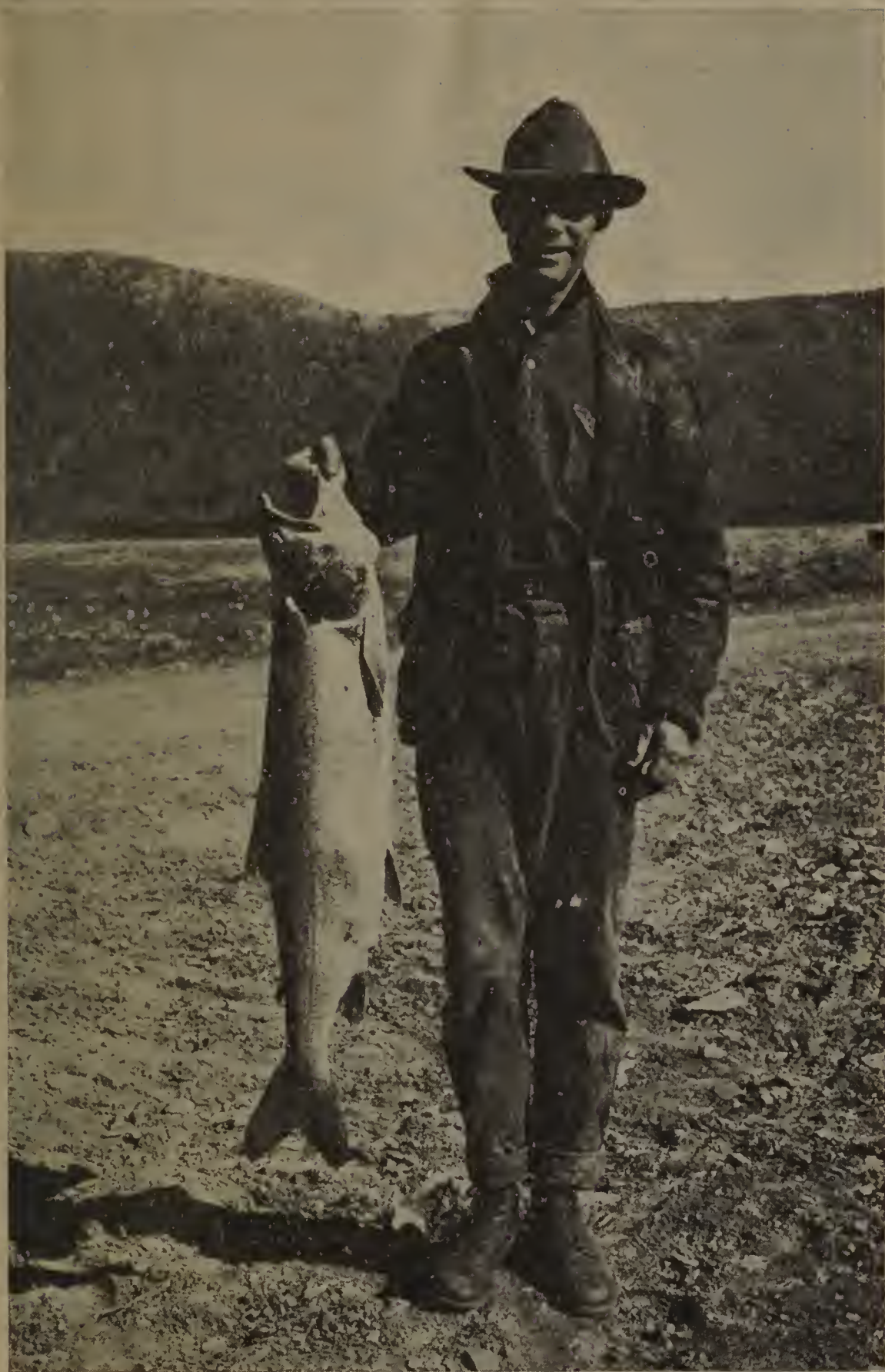
place attractive to tourists traveling over U. S. Highway 91 between Salt Lake City and California.

Camping is free anywhere in the forest, and at a number of camp grounds conveniences such as tables, benches, fireplaces, etc., have been provided.

## GAME

In 1920 the number of deer on the Fishlake Forest was estimated to be 3,235 head, while in 1930 the estimate showed 20,700 head. In 1920 there were 85 elk on the Salina Creek District, while the number in 1930 was reported to be 385 head. At different places on the forest, particularly on the Beaver, Glenwood Mountain, and Salina Creek Districts, the deer are congested, and on these areas the question of food, especially dur-





F-164092

The clear, cold waters of Fish Lake produce a fine quality of fish

ing the winter period, is becoming serious. A study is now being made by the Forest Service, in cooperation with the State Fish and Game Department, to determine number of deer, available forage, etc. The information obtained will be used as a basis for a game management plan.



During the open hunting season for deer during 1930, approximately 3,500 bucks were killed on the Fishlake Forest. About one-third of this number were taken from the Beaver District.



### ***SPORTSMEN'S CODE***

1. There is more honor in giving the game a square deal than in getting the limit.
2. Help enforce the game laws. Game and fish are public property—for the enjoyment of both yourself and the fellow who comes after you. Violations of game laws should be reported to the nearest deputy game warden or forest ranger.
3. Respect the ranchman's property. Do not leave his gates open, break down his fences, disturb his stock, or shoot near his dwelling. Put yourself in his place. Ask his permission to hunt on his premises.
4. Be careful with your camp fire and matches. One tree will make a million matches; one match can burn a million trees.
5. Leave a clean camp.
6. Put out all forest fires discovered if you can. If you can not put them out report them promptly to the nearest forest officer.

### **FIRES**

In addition to the permanent officers on the forest, an average of from six to eight per diem guards are appointed on each ranger district each year to assist in the prevention and suppression of forest fires. All grazing and special-use permittees, according to their permits, are under contract to cooperate with the Forest Service in preventing forest fires.



## ***SIX RULES FOR PREVENTION OF FOREST FIRES***

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1. Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.
2. Throw pipe ashes and cigar and cigarette stubs in the dust of the road and stamp or pinch out the fire before leaving them. Don't throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.
3. Build a small camp fire. Build it in the open, not against a tree or log or near brush. Scrape away the litter all around it.
4. Never leave a camp fire, even for a short time, without quenching it with water or earth.
5. Never build bonfires in windy weather or where there is the slightest danger of their escaping.
6. If you find a fire try to put it out. If you can't, get word to the nearest forest officer or State fire warden at once.

Take care of your fire and be sure that it is entirely out before you leave it. Set an example for the other fellow.

Respect the forest signs which have been provided at considerable cost for your convenience.





## ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

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Forest supervisor.....	Richfield, Utah.
Forest ranger.....	Scipio, Utah.
Forest ranger.....	Fillmore, Utah.
Forest ranger.....	Elsinore, Utah.
Forest ranger.....	Beaver, Utah.
Forest ranger.....	Monroe, Utah.
Forest ranger.....	Richfield, Utah.
Forest ranger.....	Loa, Utah.
Forest ranger.....	Salina, Utah.

Additional information with regard to the Fishlake National Forest will be furnished gladly by officers named above.

Telephone lines connect the headquarters of all these officers. In case of fire, get in touch with one of them.









## *Six Rules For Health Protection*



1. **PURIFICATION.**—Mountain streams will not purify themselves in a few hundred feet. Boil all suspected water.
2. **GARBAGE.**—Burn or bury all garbage, papers, tin cans, and old clothes.
3. **EXCRETIONS.**—Bury 1 foot deep all human excrement, at least 200 feet from streams, lakes, or springs.
4. **WASHINGS.**—Do not wash soiled clothing, utensils, or bodies in streams, lakes, or springs. Use a container and throw dirty water on ground away from water supply.
5. **TOILETS.**—Use public toilets where available. They are properly located. Toilets should be at least 200 feet from streams and not in gulches.
6. **OBSERVE LAWS.**—Observe rules and endeavor to have others do the same. National and State laws inflict heavy penalties for health law violators. Report all violations or insanitary conditions (including dead animals) to nearest health officer or United States Forest Officer.